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# Some Changes in the Nomenclature of North American Rosaceae.

By P. A. Rydberg.

The writer had intended to publish the following changes in his forthcoming monograph of the North American Potentilleae; its publication having been delayed and a friend of his intending within a short time to issue a checklist of North American plants, it seems advisable not to defer the publication longer, especially as some of the changes have been in manuscript for almost a year. Most of these changes occur in the genus *Horkelia,* which the writer regards as distinct from *Potentilla.* Many of the species were originally described under the latter genus taken in its wider sense, others as varieties of other species. The reasons for the changes will be discussed more fully in the forthcoming monograph.

### Horkelia frondosa (Greene).

*Potentilla frondosa* Greene, Pittonia, 1 : 300. 1889.

### Horkelia elata (Greene).

*Potentilla elata* Greene, Pittonia, 1 : 100. 1887.

*Potentilla Californica elata* Greene, Fl. Frans. 1 : 66. 1891.

Professor Greene originally described this as a distinct species, but afterwards reduced it to a variety of *P. Californica,* a treatment quite unexpected from a botanist well known for his liberal views with regard to the limitation of species. *H. elata* differs from *H. Californica,* not only in the narrower filaments, but also in the more slender habit and the deeply dissected leaflets. I think it should be regarded as a distinct species.

### Horkelia Micheneri (Greene).

*Potentilla Micheneri* Greene, Erythea, 1 : 5. 1893.

### Horkelia Clevelandii (Greene).

*Potentilla Clevelandii* Greene, Pittonia, 1 : 102. 1887.

### HORKELIA PUBERULA (Greene).

*Potentilla puberula* Greene, Pittonia, **1**: 102. 1887.

### HORKELIA PLATYPETALA, n. n.

*Horkelia Parryi* Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad. **2**: 416, partly, as to description. 1887. Not *H. Bolanderi* var. *Parryi* Wats.

Dr. C. C. Parry distributed, in 1887, specimens of this species under the name *Horkelia Bolanderi* var. *Parryi* Wats. As Dr. Watson's description of that variety is very short and in no essential particular disagrees with the present species, Prof. Greene was misled and described it as a new species under an old name, believing that he only made a new and better description. The original specimen from which Watson's description was made is at the Gray Herbarium and has narrow petals like those of *H. Bolanderi*, while in *H. platypetala* the petals are broadly obovate.

### HORKELIA TENELLA (Wats.).

*Horkelia fusca* var. *tenella* Wats. Bot. Cal. **1**: 181. 1876.

In my opinion, this is a good species.

### HORKELIA DAUCIFOLIA (Greene).

*Horkelia congesta* Brew. & Wats. Bot. Cal. **1**: 181. In part. 1876.

*Potentilla daucifolia* Greene, Pittonia, **1**: 160. 1888.

*Potentilla congesta* var. *lobata* Lemmon, Bull. Torr. Club, **16**: 221. 1889.

### HORKELIA LAXIFLORA (Drew).

*Potentilla laxiflora* Drew, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, **16**: 151. 1889.

### HORKELIA HOWELLII (Greene).

*Potentilla Howellii* Greene, Pittonia, **1**: 104. 1887.

### HORKELIA PINETORUM (Coville).

*Potentilla purpurascens pinetorum* Coville, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 7: 77. 1892.

It is nearest related to *H. purpurascens* Wats., but without doubt is a good species.

### HORKELIA SERICEA (Gray).

*Horkelia Californica* var. *sericea* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **6**: 529. 1865.

*Horkelia Kelloggii* Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad. **2**: 416. 1887.

*Potentilla Kelloggii* Greene, Pittonia, **1**: 101. 1887.

### FRAGARIA GLAUCA (Wats.).

*Fragaria Virginiana* var. ? *glauca* Wats. Bot. King Exp. 85. 1871.

This is an excellent species, easily distinguished from *F. Virginiana* by its lower habit, glaucous hue, more glabrous leaves, appressed pubescence on the petioles and the scape, and almost always sessile leaflets.

### GEUM OREGONENSE (Scheutz).

*Geum urbanum* subsp. *Oregonense* Scheutz, Prod. Monog. Georum, in Nov. Act. Soc. Sci. 7: 26. 1870.

This has no close relationship to *G. urbanum.* Scheutz described it from a fragmentary specimen consisting of the upper portion of the plant without the basal leaves. In fact, *G. Oregonense* is much more related to *G. macrophyllum* and *G. strictum*, and in habit rather intermediate between the two. It differs, however, from both by its smaller and lighter yellow petals, its smaller heads of achenes, and the glandular puberulent lower portion of the styles. It is the most common species in Montana and westward.